

# **Identity**

MAGAZINE OF THE BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY



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'All peoples have the right of self-determination...to freely determine their political, social and cultural development.' Article 1, Point 1 of the United Nations Covenant on Civil and Political Rights :

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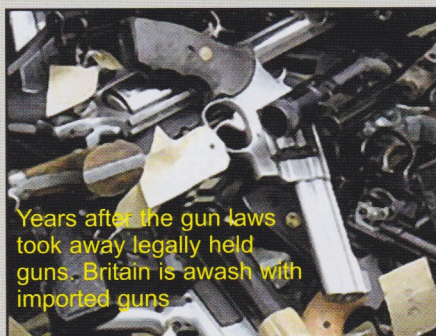


## **Rediscovering our heritage and culture**

**British Youth at last years  
re-enactment of the  
Battle of Hastings**

- English Heritage P8
- Importing Poverty P10
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Years after the gun laws took away legally held guns, Britain is awash with imported guns

### ● LONDON "TURNING INTO THE BRONX"

LONDON is in danger of "turning into the Bronx", police have been warned after they stepped up armed patrols on the capital's streets. In December, the Metropolitan Police announced the second increase in the number of firearms officers, adding another 50 to the 200 deployed earlier. The number of guns seized by Scotland Yard leapt 23% during 2002 to 144 a month.

Most of the increase has been ascribed to a spate of black-on-black shooting involving Jamaican "Yardie" gangs. In 2002, there were 18 killings and about 170 shootings involving young black men in London. Late last year even an anti-gun march in Peckham, south London organised by Mothers Against Guns was re-routed after a man was shot and killed along its intended route. A spokeswoman for the group said: "Tougher sentences would act as a deterrent, they would show these gunmen that we will not accept this in our community."

### ● SOME JUSTICE FOR WHITE MURDER VICTIMS

THREE MEN have been found guilty of the racist murder of 17-year-old Ross Parker which took place in Peterborough in September 2001. Shaied Nazir, 22, Ahmed Ali Awan, 22, and 25-year-old Sarfraz Ali, all denied murder but were found guilty of murdering Ross with a foot-long hunting knife on a cycle path on September 21st 2001. The gang sprayed an aerosol in

his eyes before they punched, kicked and hit him with a panel beater's hammer. He was then stabbed through the throat.

Afterwards the men returned to their den, which they called "the shed", and Awan celebrated the killing by instructing his fellow murderers to "cherish the blood". Interestingly, Ali was given a character reference during the trial by the deputy mayor of Peterborough, Raja Akhtar. As the verdicts were delivered, the victim's mother, Davinia, burst into tears. She was comforted by her husband, Tony.

Sentencing the three men to life, Sir Edwin Jowett, sitting as a deputy high court judge, said: "You put your heads together with the purpose of arming yourselves and of attacking an innocent man you might find by chance simply because he was of a different race to yourselves. A racist killing must be one of the gravest kinds of killing." In the wake of the murder the number of "racial incidents" in Peterborough increased dramatically

Meanwhile, three men from Bradford have been found guilty of murdering a West Yorkshire father-of-two. Rangzaib Akhtar, 20, Raees Khan, 21, and Rashad Zaman, 21, were convicted of killing Kevin Jackson when he tried to stop them stealing his father-in-law's Toyota Rav 4 car outside his home on 30 December 2001. He was stabbed in the head with a screwdriver which penetrated his brain by several inches

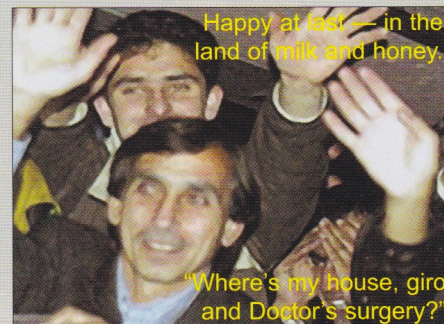
The 31-year-old engineer from Skircoat Green, Halifax, died from his injuries on New Year's Day 2002. During the four week trial at Leeds Crown Court it emerged the men had been on a three-month car crime spree when they murdered Mr Jackson.

### ● MG ROVER MOVES CAR PRODUCTION TO INDIA

MG ROVER has announced its intention of building a new small car for the European market at a factory in India. The company described the agreement with Tata, the Indian engineering company, as "very astute," but Tony Woodley, chief union negotiator and moving force in Rover's rescue two years ago, condemned the deal for failing to provide for simultaneous manufacture at Rover's Long-

bridge home, near Birmingham. Mr Woodley said that the agreement with Tata could be seen as eventually exporting British jobs when Longbridge was finding it tough to keep up capacity. "We didn't save the company to export jobs," he said.

Meanwhile Britain's fragile manufacturing sector saw another fall in output at the end of the year. Figures from the office for national statistics revealed that manufacturing output slid by 0.7% during October, and was 2.4% down on the same month last year. Ross Walker, economist at the Royal Bank of Scotland, said: "Our forecasts were among the most pessimistic in the City, but even we did not expect such a sharp decline in manufacturing output. The manufacturing sector remains under the cosh, with output at its lowest level since June 1994."



Happy at last — in the land of milk and honey.

"Where's my house, giro and Doctor's surgery?"

### ● UN ADMITS BRITAIN TAKES TOO MANY REFUGEES

BRITAIN has more than its fair share of asylum seekers for the size of its population, the UN high commissioner for refugees admitted last month Ruud Lubbers said that Britain was playing host to well in excess of the 60,000 refugees that would be expected of somewhere with a population of about 60 million.

Refugee arrivals into Britain reached record figures in November bringing the total of official asylum seekers who reached Britain in 2002 to well over 100,000 — the highest number in the European Union. They included 1,200 Iraqi and Afghan migrants which the Labour government allowed in from the Sangatte Red Cross centre in Calais. In announcing the deal David Blunkett announced that: "They seek to work. They've tried to get the right to be here legally and I am giving them that right."

Rusen Werdi of the Kurdish Institute of Paris confirmed that Britain remained the "country of preference" for most Iraqi Kurds — who make up around 35% of the Calais region's immigrant population "They know that their friends and families have always received a better welcome in Britain. the reasoning is: If we get there, they're not going to send us back." she stated.



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#### Articles Update

In order to increase quality please note that from now on only typed or electronic formatted articles will be considered for Identity. Plus all images/photos to be scanned at a resolution of 300dpi, where possible please supply the original image/photo.



# Warning: New Year resolution needed

Only you know what the BNP is capable of. And only you know the consequences of failure.

Without doubt, 2002 was the British National Party's most successful year so far. Elsewhere in this issue it is described as the best ever year for British nationalism. Everywhere we look there seems to be evidence that the wind is changing strongly in our favour. Writing in the far left newspaper *Tribune* last month, the Labour MEP and leading anti-BNP campaigner Glynn Ford admitted that our party is fast becoming the official opposition to the Labour party in towns and cities across northern England. He warned that the BNP is capable of winning seats in the European Parliament in 2004.

Just as importantly is the extent to which during 2002 the BNP helped to liberate political thinking and national consciousness in this country — and in doing so made the political ground even more fertile for our views. At the end of December, for example, *The Guardian* carried an article by the author Jeremy Seabrook which could have been published in this magazine. Entitled 'No-one asked Blackburn's people what they wanted', Seabrook outlined the real reason why people in Blackburn and across the north are now turning to the BNP: because the reality of enforced multiculturalism has resulted in 'sullen estrangement' and 'de facto social apartheid'.

'The upheavals of the past 50 years', he wrote, 'took place, not only without consent, but also without any discussion with the people who live there'. Not only that, 'there was no recognition of the violence it did to the people, and no acknowledgement of grief and the loss of identity involved.' He concluded 'Elected representatives only emphasise their distance from the people when they intone their reedy denunciations: "there is no place in our society for racial intolerance"'.

All very heartening and satisfying stuff of course. Truths that the BNP has been proclaiming for years are now seeping into mainstream social and political thinking. The walls of Politically Correct dogmatism have been breached and we have played a major role in making it happen. We have helped to create an unprecedented political opportunity for ourselves. But before we start patting ourselves on the back let us remind ourselves of one thing: this is just the beginning.

Indeed, we should be under no illusions

about the size of the task still facing us if we are to transform our potential into votes and seats at the local, national and European levels in the next two years. Sitting back smugly on our 2002 victories will lead only to one thing: stagnation and decline. You only have to look at the recent, rapid decline of Austria's Freedom Party to realise how unforgiving politics can be in the face of complacency and indiscipline.

The BNP has won four council seats in Lancashire against massive odds — a tremendous achievement but something that we have to replicate in far greater numbers across the whole country if we are serious about using the BNP to bring about lasting political change in this country. So now is the time when we have to dig even deeper and commit ourselves like never before.

The next 18 months will be the most critical in the BNP's history — not least because our opponents have finally woken up to our potential and realise that they are running out of time to stop us making a major breakthrough which could change the British political landscape for years to come. They know they cannot destroy the groundswell of public perception against the consequences of multiculturalism and globalisation. They have no option therefore but to concentrate on trying to destroy the BNP as the one party capable of channelling that public perception into genuine, democratic change.

Over the next 18 months, the Establishment will throw everything it possibly can at us in a desperate attempt to stop us. We will experience pressure, smears, intimidation, and manipulation like never before. We will be tested to the limit. Already the stakes have been raised. A Labour government consultation paper has proposed postponing the May 2004 local elections and holding them on the same day as the European, London mayor and Greater London elections on June 10 2004. The government argue that they want to boost voter turnout. But the prospect of BNP local election gains in May acting as a springboard for winning seats in the European elections in June is undoubtedly a scenario that is just too nightmarish for Mr. Blair and his colleagues.

So one thing is clear: we can take nothing for granted. We will have to defend and earn every success the hard way. Can you imagine us losing two of our Burnley seats in May and not winning any others? How painful would that be? Well it could happen — in politics nothing is impossible. It all depends on how much we want to win and how much more we are willing to give. Because we need to be working a hundred times harder than the other parties. And we need to be committing ourselves a thousand times more. Only you know what the BNP is capable of. And only you know the consequences of failure.





# 2003 — THE YEAR 0

BNP Chairman NICK GRIFFIN examines the real possibility of failure and the things the BNP has to do to win



In recent articles here I have looked at the 'big picture' — the way in which the Wheels of History are grinding past certainties and the old liberalism into the dust — and at how such changes are being translated into huge opportunities for the BNP. Now it's time to focus on some of the specific things we have to do organisationally if we are to be in a position to take advantage of those opportunities and make history.

## ELECTIONS — PUSHING FOR THE NEXT BREAKTHROUGH

Establishment commentators bemoaning our council election victories last year generally missed the point. Our advances were written up as worrying, but essentially very minor, local difficulties in a couple of 'Northern mill towns' with certain uniquely local factors. The fact that Simon Darby and John Martin took the highest ever BNP votes in the West Midlands and the North East, and that Tess Culnane and Jason Douglas produced markedly improved results in London was largely overlooked.

Most of all, the true significance of Steve Batkin's tremendous vote in Stoke has still not been admitted. Stoke was one of several cities chosen by New Labour as 'suitable' for a Mayoral race not just on account of its size but also specifically because it was seen as a place where the BNP did not pose any kind of a threat. Bradford, by contrast, was considered and then hastily dropped because, according to The Times, Labour's private polling operation found that the BNP might win a Mayoral contest.

But, as we know, Steve Batkin not only took 19% of the first preference votes, but almost certainly would have won the largest number of votes of any candidate had his second preference backers also been counted. Yet the BNP result itself was not the only early warning of a possible future

meltdown in the electoral support of the Establishment parties. Even before the economic downturn which looms today, popular dissatisfaction with politicians led to a turnout in Stoke of just 24%. And out of the quarter of voters who bothered to go to the polls, a mere 36% voted for one of the three old parties — less than one-in-ten of all registered electors.

Of course, the fact that voters are sick of the old parties doesn't automatically mean that they will turn to us. If we are to tap into the incoherent but enormous popular resentment against what the liberal/globalist/multi-culti project has done to Britain, it is going to take a huge amount of work.

Most importantly, it is essential that we keep our publicity and credibility bandwagon rolling, and that will not be as easy as might first appear after last year's massive leaps forward. First, we only won in Burnley because of a quirk in the electoral system which meant that coming third was enough to get two of our three councillors there elected. Similar circumstances will prevail over huge swathes of the North and the West Midlands in May 2004, virtually guaranteeing us an unprecedented breakthrough then. But this coming May, the two Burnley seats we have to defend are going to be extraordinarily vulnerable, and there won't be a single target ward anywhere in the country where we'll be able to win without coming first.

Yet we badly need to win more seats this year, and we need in particular to break out from the Lancashire mill towns and show we're credible elsewhere as well. Just one such victory this year would be enough to keep our electoral progress rolling forward, but the extra ones which can be earned through enough hard work would set us up even better for the big push of 2004. If we rest on last year's laurels though, we could easily slip back. That shouldn't happen. Our election-fighting machine is now more experienced and skilled than ever before. We're certain of a good result in Halifax later this month, and serious Branches and Groups up and down the country have been working key target wards with local newsletters and community politics initiatives for months already. We've only got to keep a steady course and more council seats are there for the taking.





# OF LIVING SERIOUSLY

## FURTHER GROWTH — WE MUST MAKE IT HAPPEN

Last year's growth is also something we cannot guarantee will continue without stepping up our own efforts. Just a couple more BNP victories and we could easily see a genuine (though short-lived) Government clampdown on asylum seeking, and a consequent drop in the tabloid newspaper exposes of the scandal that have helped fuel our growth.

Furthermore, there have been several pro-New Labour media outlets which have clearly been using us to pile pressure on the Tories as part of the plot to break the Conservative party before any possible Euro referendum and to make the liberal-left the 'natural government.' The relatively favourable coverage we've had from certain papers and radio stations could be turned off like a tap if those responsible decide that we've ceased being a handy stick with which to beat IDS, and are threatening to become serious players in our own right.

Fortunately, our public recognition factor is now so great, and our organisation already so far established, that our further growth is as much in our own hands as it is down to national media coverage. They've let our genie out of the bottle and the growth can go on. All that is needed is enough work on our part to turn the support that already exists into new units, and to turn existing Groups from being anti-asylum mushrooms into solidly-based spokesmen for neglected local communities.

There is no doubt that last year's growth can be kept going — indeed increased upon — if units contesting elections work their target wards hard, and if newer areas make the effort to increase their distribution of leaflets and publications. This year we particularly need to see an increase in door-to-door sales of Freedom. We should also see the launch of personal recruitment CDs and audio tapes, as well as of massively updated versions of the Activists' and Organisers' Handbooks, both of which will be major aids to recruitment and well-founded growth.

## VIDEOS AND DVDS — TOOLS TO REVOLUTIONISE OUR APPEAL

This brings me on to the next area where we need to work hard to consolidate existing progress. The last few months have seen the first steps to establishing an effective and full-time BNP video unit, particularly with the launch of the monthly FSID video magazine. Although the project is still in its infancy and has massive scope for improvement, it is impossible to over-estimate the importance of making this work.

It's not just a matter of acquiring the capabilities we will need to take full advantage of the coming development of TV-quality Internet broadcasting. We also intend to use the crashing price of DVD technology to revolutionise election campaigning. And the existence of a monthly video magazine should become our single most effective recruitment tool, once small Groups get into the habit of centring regular meetings around them and go-ahead Branch organisers get the hang of using them to build local sub-groups in target wards and outlying areas.

## ORGANISATION — CHANGES FOR THE BETTER

The coming year will also show how well the party's administration has coped with the enormous strains imposed by the laws on Party Political funding. At present our Treasury Department is pretty confident of meeting the requirements of the organisation-wide financial audit, but it is touch and go whether we can continue with our present system of regionally based finances or whether we will have to centralise our whole operation. The latter course would place an additional burden on our central staff, but would have the advantage of freeing up volunteers who are present work as Regional Treasurers to do more local political and fund-raising work.

Whatever we do in that regard, this month is already going to see some of the most radical changes in the party's entire organisational and financial history.

On the organisational front, it has already become clear that a significant number of Groups lack either the time or ability to keep the financial records needed to comply with the Organisational Schedule we have had to agree with the Electoral Commission. This is no disgrace — the BNP is the only serious party even to have got an unblemished record in terms of getting its national financial returns in to the Commission — but, unlike the other parties, we can't afford to give the bureaucrats any excuse to move against us.

Accordingly, we have created a new organisational level — below Group status — of 'Contact'. A Contact is an individual who is approved to receive follow-ups and to visit new enquiries on our behalf, and to organise a local nucleus of activists. But Contacts must finance their own efforts, letting us know if this costs them in excess of £50 per year even though they are not eligible to claim back any expenses of any kind. Any Contact who receives a donation from someone else must pass it on to their Regional Treasurer, who will use it for the benefit of the region rather than holding it on behalf

continued overleaf



Labour losers look glum in Blackburn, scene of the latest BNP victory



of the local area, as is done with a registered Group or Branch. Group and Branch status remains reliant on fulfilling various criteria, which will be stricter than before.

### NO CREDIT — NO FREELoadERS

For literally decades, British nationalist organisations have struggled along giving credit for party publications to local units, far too many of which have run up bills and ignored invoices, begging letters and threats. Added together, scores of thousands of pounds have been written off, with a not inconsiderable amount going literally down the throats of the beer faction which once dominated all too many units. While the necessary evil of complying with Electoral Commission regulations has put an end to such things, the fact remains that, despite running a proper invoicing system to the very best of our ancillary volunteer's ability, Head Office is still owed thousands of pounds for bulk supplies of publications.

Six months ago, our units were given an ultimatum: Pay up or lose the right to get publications on credit. The majority did comply, but too many didn't, so from now on only officially recognised Branches which are not in debt will get publications 'on tick', and any which fall behind with their payments will be reduced automatically to Group status. Groups will only be provided with supplies of publications for which they have paid in advance.

Inevitably, this means that our nominal circulation will fall for a couple of months, and some regular attendees at local meetings might find that there are no publications on sale until their Fund-Holders and Organisers get used to the new system and remember to get their orders in on time each month.

On the plus side, however, we will save on Administration time by not having to issue invoices and chase up bad payers, and people will be less inclined to waste BNP money ordering publications that then sit in piles in the spare bedroom. Most of all, we'll have a party where the 'doers' get things done, and no-one will have to waste time on individuals who treat our sacred cause as an occasional hobby.

Put these organisational and financial changes together, and you'll see a party making a really determined effort to clear the decks for the storms and opportunities that lie ahead. If our efforts put a few noses out of joint, there are plenty of new people who will come forward and take on the new way of doing things automatically.

### LEGAL DEPARTMENT — OPENING UP A SECOND FRONT

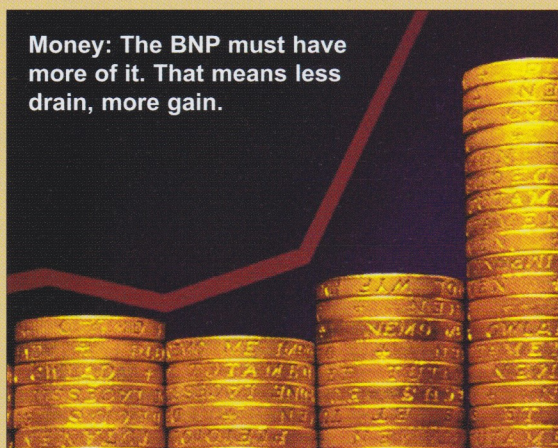
Another new thing we plan to do this year is to bring and win legal actions against some of the individuals and organisations which have for decades enjoyed persecuting and smearing the British National Party and our officials, candidates and activists. Newspapers, local authorities, broadcasters, Politically Correct police officers and the far-left are in our sights. I believe that, before this year is out, our Legal

Department will have several very significant scalps on its belt and quite a few thousand in out-of-court settlements in its bank account. In a system where lawyers and the courts have more power than most elected politicians, we have been very remiss in not fighting our corner in the legal arena in the past. Kevin Scott getting his very worthwhile payout from B&Q last autumn showed that those days are over. There will be more illustrations of this welcome fact as this year progresses.

### 2003 — THE YEAR OF LIVING SERIOUSLY

In the space available here it is only possible to give brief snapshots of just a few of the most important targets on our agenda over the coming year. I believe that these targets will be achieved, and still more progress will be made. But it will not be easy. Our successes last year have led Labour party tacticians not only to estimate that some 20% of the electorate is liable to make a sudden lurch to British Nationalism, but also to admit that we have a real chance of winning a seat in the European Election in June 2004, and of picking up council seats all over the country at the same time.

We have sufficient contacts on the 'inside' of Establishment politics to know that this prospect is driving high-ranking strategists in each of the three old parties and in the liberal media frantic with fear. Do not think for one minute that these people are just going to sit back and watch us make those further breakthroughs without fighting us every inch of



the way.

We're going to face fresh waves of smears and vilification. We must expect even more dirty tricks and black propaganda rumours emanating from supposedly 'nationalist' sources. We'll suffer infiltration by reporters from newspapers and TV 'documentaries' hoping to ferret out remaining traces of careless extremism and present the words or deeds of unrepresentative idiots as our official party line. The Electoral Commission will be watching like hawks for someone stupid enough to accept an impermissible donation. If Tony Blair's crazed war on Iraq leads to ethnic clashes in our cities we'll both get the blame and have police agents provocateur trying to lead some of our supporters into confrontation, prison and the headlines. We'll get individuals who haven't got the will to win complaining that those of us who do are 'pushy' or 'dictatorial.' We may yet see a revival of far-left intimidation and even violence. And we'll have the doom-mongers telling us it's "too late", when all the evidence is telling everyone with eyes to see and ears to hear that our time hasn't even come yet though it won't be long now!

So let the opposition and the whingers do their worst. We will not be stopped or deflected from the job in hand: Using the limited time we have left to turn the British National Party into a power-winning machine, and using it to save our nation from destruction and our people from extinction.



# Elizabethan Swashbucklers #2

by Sea Dog

## SIR MARTIN FROBISHER

Martin Frobisher was born in 1535 in the town of Altofts in Yorkshire. At an early age his father died and young Martin went to live in London with his uncle, Sir John York. Martin was a poor student, but showed a particular interest in navigation.



Martin Frobisher

### SEA ADVENTURER AND EXPLORER

He went to sea as a cabin boy when he was nine years old, and soon showed signs of becoming a very capable sailor. He eventually became a ship's captain in 1564. An adventurer by nature, Frobisher gained a reputation for preying on French trading vessels in the waters off Guinea. He was arrested several times during the 1560s on piracy charges, but managed to avoid trial.

In 1575, and in command of three small vessels, Frobisher set sail for North America searching for the fabled Northwest Passage. He reached Baffin Island and sailed through the bay that now bears his name, the entrance to which he had mistaken for the Northwest Passage. Frobisher was obsessed by the thought that North America was a land rich in gold, and his tales of treasure earned him royal backing for his next two voyages in 1577 and 1578. On those voyages, Frobisher attempted to start at least one ill-fated settlement, but spent most of his time looking for gold. When he returned empty-handed after a third try, Frobisher lost his financial backing, and returned to seafaring.

### ADVERSARY OF THE SPANISH

As vice-admiral aboard the *Primrose*, he took part in raids on the Spanish colonies in the West Indies. These expeditions were led by another English seaman and adventurer, Sir Francis Drake. Frobisher was knighted following the important role he played in the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588.

Three years later Sir Martin retired to Yorkshire, but soon grew weary of country life and decided, in 1592, to command a fleet. The purpose of this new fleet, which was outfitted by Sir Walter Raleigh, was to harry Spanish merchant ships bringing gold from Panama. When engaged in the relief of Fort Crozon near Brest, France, in November 1594 against Spanish forces, Frobisher was mortally wounded, and died soon after on November 22, 1594, in Plymouth, England.

## SIR JOHN HAWKINS

John Hawkins was born in 1532, the son of William, mayor of

Plymouth. He went to sea young, and soon moved into trafficking slaves. In 1562-63 and in 1564-65 he led extremely profitable expeditions that captured slaves on the West African coast, shipped them across the Atlantic, and sold them, despite Spanish prohibition, in Spanish ports in the West Indies. Hawkins often raided Spanish shipping, bringing home rich plunder. Elizabeth I, delighted by the profits, became his backer.

### PIRATE AND DOUBLE AGENT

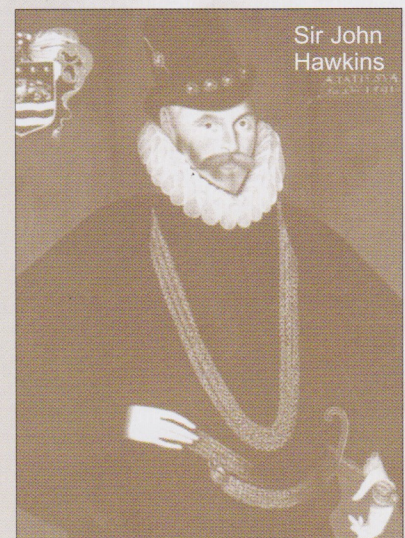
Hawkins set out on one such expedition in 1567, but fell foul of a Spanish squadron of six vessels which attacked his force in San Juan de Ulúa, the port of Veracruz, and barely escaped with only his own ship and one other, captained by his kinsman, Francis Drake — although Hawkins did manage to take the treasure away with him!

In 1571. Probably acting as an agent for Lord Burghley, Hawkins pretended to betray Queen Elizabeth I in offering his services to the Spanish, in order to obtain the release of prisoners and to discover plans for the proposed Spanish invasion of England. Acting as a double agent while the ill feeling between England and Spain escalated, he foiled a Spanish plot to depose Elizabeth. In 1571 he entered Parliament and subsequently became treasurer and controller of the navy. In this capacity he made a number of important improvements in ship construction and rigging. His enemies charged him with using his office to his personal financial advantage, but he was exonerated after an inquiry by a royal commission. However, Hawkins remained an influential pirate by proxy, financing and equipping other seafarers' expeditions, notably Drake's.

### PATRIOTIC WARRIOR

In the great defeat of the Spanish Armada (1588), Hawkins commanded the *Victory* and was knighted for his services. After the Spanish defeat, he urged the use of piracy to seize Philip II's colonial treasure and so stop him re-arming. In 1589, he sailed to try and intercept the Spanish treasure fleet. The voyage failed but the plan caught the imagination of English pirates, and several of his comrades would make their own attempts.

Hawkins was a natural-born pirate. Despite having much to occupy him on land — he ran his business and founded a mariners' almshouse — he ended his life by returning to sea. In 1595, aged 63, he sailed to South America with Drake and died of sickness while waiting to attack the Spanish treasure fleet.



Sir John Hawkins





# hASTINGS 1066

MARK SELF experiences a rediscovering of our historic past and cultural heritage

English Heritage organise a range of events around the country around the year. From battle re-enactments in the Wars of the Roses, Viking encampments, period food & cooking, Easter egg treasure hunts to music in the time of St George — they have it all and more. There's even a St George's Day festival to celebrate all things English, including a prize for the best red, white and blue outfit! It's fun for the family and interesting for the period enthusiast.

## BATTLE ABBEY

Having been told all about it, I decided to go along and visit Battle Abbey to see the re-enactment of the Battle of Hastings of 1066. I went with my family and met up with a couple of friends and their children too. Held on the anniversary weekend of the battle (October 14th), last year's re-enactments fell on the weekend of Saturday and Sunday 12th and 13th of October.

Located a 40 minutes drive south from London, we drove through monsoon type rain and at one point I feared for the outcome of the day. Fortunately, Battle itself had remained dry and there was no problem. Having parked early and taken an early lunch, it was on inside the Abbey itself!

Cost of entry was £7.20 for adults and £3.70 for children over five. As with most tourist sites there was a decent souvenir area inside the Abbey selling all manner of books, audios, photos/paintings, replica chain mail, and the usual nick knacks plus tableware including a bad taste coffee mug which I didn't buy showing King Harold getting an arrow in the eye (taken from the Bayeux tapestry) and saying "I spy with my little eye something beginning with A" and another, also from the Bayeux tapestry showing William of Normandy, that I did. There was also some excellent spiced mead to be had, along with wines and a preview of a good-looking video that at the time of visit-

ing was still in production.

There was so much to do and see that aside from the souvenir area, we didn't explore the Abbey, but we did find a 20-minute Battle talk-through before getting to the field of the ancient battle itself.

## HISTORIC CONNECTIONS

The field was notable for the Saxon encampment where the Saxon enthusiasts, who go on to perform the battle re-enactment with their 'Norman' colleagues, pitch tents, light fires and cook meals. Sightseers could stand around and watch, ask questions of the re-enactors, who are all very knowledgeable about the period, and even ask to put on bits of armour, try on shields or wield a war axe or sword.

Scattered around the fringes of the field were various tents and marquees selling everything from hot food and drink to toy swords. There was some beautiful hand-made jewellery to be had as well as reproduction coins, which could be bought in century lots, or you could mint your own using the appropriate die. As with all the hand-crafts there on the day, the stallholder would give a running commentary on his art.

Before the re-enactment of the Battle of Hastings, there was first a description of the events leading up to the Norman invasion — the contested succession to the English throne. This led up to a small re-enactment of the Battle of Stamford Bridge where the Vikings made their play for the throne of England, but were decisively defeated by the Saxon army under King Harold. Only days later, Harold learned of the Norman invasion and rushed south with a small advance army leaving the rest to catch up. In the event, he didn't wait for the rest of his army before facing William. This was his first mistake. The second mistake was a fault of the English soldiery — indiscipline —





and not really Harold's at all, but more of that later.

Gazing around at the people present I managed to count a single non-white face out of maybe 2,000 people (and he might have been a foreign tourist). The reason is simple. British/English history has no relevance to anyone of colour until at least WWII if not ten years or so after. A friend of mine from South London noted the same thing at an Inner-London Borough Country Show. To increase the number of black people attending, the organisers laid on a concert next to it. However the blacks stayed firmly in 'their' area listening to the latest rap sounds from New York while the good white folk of South London (yes, there are still some left!) stayed firmly within the Country Show.

#### BATTLE RE-ENACTMENT

While the re-enactors were getting ready for the main show, the audience were entertained by a falconer who, with a couple of falcons and an owl, described the hunting habits of the birds and with a lure made the birds demonstrate their flying skills to the delight of the children. After this, we were all ready for the main event and we were not disappointed.

The Saxon army made its way from their encampment through a small copse onto the field of battle. With authentic period dress, armour and weapons they were quite a sight — the sun shining off their brightly coloured shields. Drawing up in ranks, they awaited the Norman invader. We could see the Normans approach in a line from a distant hill complete with cavalry.

Finally the two armies faced each other and the audience were encouraged to take sides — most taking that of the Saxon — and the 'Saxon' children being encouraged to shout "Uht, uht" or "Out, out" referring to the Norman invader.

The re-enactment was as faithful as possible given the obviously smaller number of re-enactors — approximately 70-80 per side — and the need to inflict no injuries, or death!

A series of infantry charges were made which were repulsed by the English shield wall — made when the infantry locked their shields together — followed by flanking cavalry diversions and a central

charge which apparently broke in disorder but was merely a lure to draw out the Saxon army from its commanding high position. The ill-disciplined English soldiery fell for the ruse and charged after the 'fleeing' Norman troops only to be met by Norman cavalry charging through their own infantry to cut through the English troops. Even then, the remaining English troops standing with King Harold were of sufficient number and in a commanding enough position to make Duke William of Normandy content with pouring arrow fire at the position and as the Bayeux tapestry shows — not withstanding the fact that it is a victor's history — King Harold was killed by arrow fire. After which the survivors were charged by both infantry and cavalry to bring the battle to a bloody close.

#### OUR CULTURE AND IDENTITY

One can muse on the 'what ifs' of history in such circumstances; such as what if Harold had lost the battle of Stamford Bridge, or alternatively had won the battle of Hastings, but that is not the purpose here.

My main thoughts remained with the re-enactment itself and the crowd which had gathered to watch, to soak up a little bit of their history, their culture. I thought on why they were doing so. English Heritage is a growing industry, fuelled by growing numbers joining (members get discounts at any English Heritage site or event). To my mind their motivation was to rediscover their roots, their sense of being and of identity. I strongly believe that this is simply one manifestation of a rejection, perhaps even subconsciously, of the 'joys' of the multi-racial society.

Quite simply, the people attending are, in the main, middle England — middle Englanders becoming conscious of their identity, their culture and their heritage. One can easily imagine the cars parked outside as being perfect for the BNP calling cards that are available from the party. Aside from that, events like this make for a great day out amongst our own folk.

The English Heritage events calendar is available free of charge from English Heritage on 0870 333 1181





# IMPORTING POVERTY

**ARTHUR KEMP** exposes the myth that Third World immigration into Britain creates prosperity

Third World Immigration into the UK imports poverty, boosts social delinquency and crime, and costs British taxpayers a fortune — precisely the opposite of what liberals allege are the benefits of such open door immigration policies.

## MANUFACTURING A MYTH

For decades Whites in Britain have been told repeatedly that Third World Immigration is beneficial and will help to boost the economy, protect old people's pensions (through the immigrants being economically active and 'sharing the future tax burden'); and bring a host of other alleged blessings.

The Commission for Racial Equality, for example, in its flagship publication *'Roots of the Future — Ethnic Diversity in the Making of Britain'* says: "Far from impoverishing the country, immigrants have brought fresh ideas, new skills, labour, capital, resourcefulness and a diversity of cultures that make all our lives richer and varied." (1)

And, of course, the Labour government has invested heavily in the lie. Home Secretary David Blunkett recently wrote in a book entitled *Reclaiming Britishness* published by the left-wing think-tank, Foreign Policy Centre, that immigration into Britain is something that "... brings significant cultural as well as economic benefits." Last month the TUC also perpetuated the myth that: "Migrant workers are

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good for the economy.”

A review of the “contribution to social and economic development” of Third World immigrants is therefore well overdue.

### THE LONDON CASE STUDY

London is the ideal place to study the economic and social impact of Third World immigration into Britain. Not only does the capital contain more than half of the total number of the UK's ethnic minorities, but demographic studies have shown, that, **given current immigration and natural reproduction rates, Whites will be a minority in London by 2010.** (2)

Social and economic indicators from London, therefore, provide a valuable insight into the ‘contribution’ of Third World immigrants to Britain's well-being, and these can then be posited against the liberal suggestion that immigrants bring ‘prosperity’ to Britain.

According to the Association of London Government (ALG), the capital has two-thirds of the most deprived local authority housing estates and three of the five most deprived boroughs in England. (3) *Bearing in mind that London will be a majority non-White city in just eight years time, the implications of the ALG finding are obvious.*

### POVERTY NOT PROSPERITY

According to the Community Foundation, in its information pack ‘About London’, poverty in London is getting worse with growing numbers now receiving Income Support and with a growing polarisation of incomes since the 1980s. (4) This poverty has a clear and obvious ethnic distinction to it, with the Community Foundation pointing out that *one in three black and minority ethnic households is on a low income, compared with only one in six white households.* (5)

London has the highest rate of child poverty of any region in the UK. (6) In the capital, 44 percent of children live in households where income, after housing costs, is half the national average, compared with 25 percent in the South East and 34 percent in the UK. (7) Between 1998 and 2000, the rate of child poverty in London remained the same. Over the same period, it fell by 7 percent in the North East and 5 percent in the North West. (8) Unemployment in inner London is almost twice the national average — 7.1 percent compared with 3.6 percent in the UK (9).

In addition, some 42.1 percent of children in Inner London are eligible for free school meals. This compares with an average of 15.8 percent of children nationally. (10)

In December 2001, 10 of the 25 Parliamentary constituencies with the highest unemployment rates in the UK were in London (11). London is, says the Association of London Government, home to more unemployed people than any other region in the UK and more than the combined total of Scotland and Wales. (12)

### ‘POVERTY’ IN LONDON IS MAINLY THIRD WORLD IN ORIGIN

According to a report released by the office of the mayor of London in November 2002, *more than half the 600,000 children living in inner London are being brought up below the government's official poverty line.* (13) According to this report, 30 percent of inner London's 1.8 million working age adults are already below the poverty line. (14) The mayor of London's own report on poverty in the capital points out that **poverty is highest among ethnic minority groups, with 73 percent of Pakistani and Bangladeshi children in inner London and 55 percent of black children living in poverty after housing costs.** (15)

The statistics speak for themselves. Instead of contributing an ‘economically active’ component to the British economy, Third World immigration has in fact massively exacerbated poverty in London.

### CRIME IN LONDON

With London set to become a majority non - White city within the next eight years, it is sobering to learn that the capital has 25 percent of England's problem drug users. There are an estimated 56,000 drug dependent adults in London. (16) The Metropolitan Police estimates that 30 percent or more of crimes such as burglary, shoplifting, fraud and theft are committed by drug users in London. (17)

**There were 994,233 crimes reported in London in 2000/01** — of these 155,276 were violent offences and 8,759 sexual offences. (18) One in four of all sexual offences reported to the police in England and Wales in the year 2000/01, were committed in London. (19) In the capital there are 158 detentions per 100,000 population compared to the next highest rate which is in the North West, with 99 per 100,000 population, and the national rate of 91 per 100,000 population. (20)

DoH figures for 2000/01, which set out formal admissions to NHS and private facilities under the Mental Health Act 1983 by Regional Office Area, show that London has the highest rate of mental health detentions in NHS hospitals. (21)

continues overleaf

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### THIRD WORLD IMMIGRATION AND SOCIAL DELINQUENCY

Research carried out at Cambridge University has proven a close link between poverty and truancy among primary school children. The study, carried out at Magdalene College and School of Education, examined statistics on truancy from London boroughs between 1997 and 2000. (22)

This research is significant when the Third World immigrant population of London's schools is evaluated: According to the Association of London Government, **English is an additional language for 43 percent of school-age children in inner London.** (23) In addition, London's schoolchildren speak over 300 languages. (24)

It is therefore clear that a significant proportion of London's school-going age children are of Third World extraction. When combined with the poverty factor endemic amongst this population sector, the question has to be asked: *Does Third World immigration lead to academic excellence, and the building of a future population which is 'going to contribute to the economy', as the pro-multicultural liberals would have White Britons believe?*

The sad truth is that ***Thousands of children in London do not go to school, either truanting or 'excluded' for misconduct,*** according to Moira Rayner, Director of the Office of Children's Rights, Commissioner for London. (25) Furthermore, she links truancy and misconduct directly to ethnic identity: ***"These exclusions are linked to parental poverty, ethnic minority status and poor reading skills,"*** says Ms. Rayner. (26)

And what does this lead to? Ms. Rayner provides the answer: ***"In London, five percent of all offences are committed by children during school hours: 40 percent of robberies, 25 percent of burglaries, 20 percent of thefts and 20 percent of criminal damage in 1997 were committed by 10 to 16 year olds."*** (27)

#### OTHER ISSUES EVIDENT IN LONDON INCLUDE:

- \* Inner London has double the national average of children from lone parent families. (28)
- \* Four of the five local authority areas with the highest rates of teenage pregnancy are in London. (29)
- \* The number of children looked after by social services in inner London is double the national average. (30)

### THE FINANCIAL COST OF THIRD WORLD IMMIGRATION TO LONDON

The amount British taxpayers have to fork out for this series of economic and social disasters in London is staggering: *in the 2000/2001 financial year, the capital spent a total of £2.1 billion on social services.* (31) According to the Government Office for London, **by 2004, the most deprived boroughs in London will all receive an additional £34.5 million in funding,** over and above 'normal' outlay. (32)

In addition, London has around 52,000 homeless households — the equivalent of the population of a town the size of Guildford — in temporary accommodation. 8,000 are in bed and breakfast or hostel accommodation. The net cost of homelessness to London *after subsidy* is more than £100 million a year. (33)

### CONCLUSION: THIRD WORLD IMMIGRATION HAS BROUGHT POVERTY, NOT PROSPERITY

The evidence is clear: the pro-immigration politicians and lobbyists are lying when they say that Third World immigration has benefited and will benefit Britain economically and socially.

*The truth shows the exact opposite. Namely:*

- \* London, which has borne the brunt of Third World immigration into the UK, has some of the most severe poverty issues in the UK.
- \* London, which has borne the brunt of Third World immigration into the UK, has pro-rata, the highest unemployment rate in the UK.
- \* London, which has borne the brunt of Third World immigration into the UK, has cost and continues to cost the British taxpayer a massive amount in terms of social support services.

The inescapable conclusion is that Third World immigration does not bring prosperity, but in fact imports large-scale poverty. Only a halting, and reversal, of the immigration policies of the past few decades can prevent this problem from threatening the very existence of Britain as a First World nation.

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Arthur Kemp is the Rhodesian born author of 'March of the Titans, A History of the White Race'.

Arthur Kemp's book, 'March of the Titans' is available from Freedom Books priced £23.20 inc P&P  
P.O. Box 20, Mansfield, Notts NG19 6HP. Please make payment out to Freedom Promotions



# A SUICIDAL DEATH WISH

**JOHN MADDUX highlights how abortion and immigration threaten Britain's very survival**

Why does the British liberal elite hate its own people so much? Figures published earlier this year prove the extent of the demographic disaster the liberal elite is now inflicting on the indigenous population of the British Isles.

In 1968, the year after the Abortion Act was introduced ostensibly to deal with a handful of difficult cases, the annual abortion rate was 23,641. Since 1985 it has rarely been below 170,000 and in 2001 it was 188,000.

## BLEEDING TO DEATH

That adds up to over 6 million British babies aborted, including the effect of the morning after pill. *A quarter of all babies conceived in the UK each year are now killed in their mother's wombs.* Organisations which work with women who have aborted their babies report ever higher levels of post-abortion distress — grieving, depression, suicide etc. And it is now known that abortion is a major causation factor in the growing incidence of breast cancer.

The government is now stepping up its latest attack on the fertility of the British people — the morning after pill, packed with powerful hormones, which is to be made available to girls as young as 11 through clinics and schools without the girls' parents or doctors having the right to know. Abortion is now the most frequently performed operation in the UK. Killing on such a massive scale is becoming big business. In 2000, the 'charity' Marie Stopes made a profit of £19 million from aborting babies. Overall, including the effect of universally-available contraception, since 1970 there has been a fall in births in the UK of one third.

Just as it has taken a long time for the British people to wake up to the consequences of mass immigration and multiculturalism, so they are finally beginning to realise the true enormity of what is being done to the indigenous population through our abortion and contraception culture. In June, even the 'soaraway' *Sun* raised the alarm when it published an article by its 27-year-old columnist Emma Jones who is pregnant and puzzled why so many women of her generation do not want babies and kill those they do conceive. In an editorial the *Sun* asked whether it was right that about 200,000 babies are killed by abortion each year. It asked, 'Have we lost our moral compass?'

## DEATH WISH

Self-evidently we have, but I wonder if our ruling liberal elite have lost what passes for theirs? They are committed to an ideology of international multiculturalism. They loathe the history and achievements of Europe in general and Britain in particular. That history and achievement is inextricably bound up with Christianity, which they loathe even more. How useful it is for them that the consequence of the post 1960s hedonistic culture, fixated on the instant gratification of the individual through 'lifestyle choices' should be the creation of an ageing population failing to reproduce sufficiently to replace itself. A reproduction rate of 2.1 is required for a static population to reproduce itself. The average in the UK is a mere 1.64; in Italy it is a disastrous 1.2. The only European country with a birth-rate sufficient to replenish itself is mainly Muslim Albania. And we all know where many of them end up!

This creates a vacuum into which the European Union plans to allow 60 million, mainly Muslim, immigrants over the coming years to 'take care' of the ageing indigenous population. And ageing we are: for the first time ever in the UK there are now more 80 year olds than 16 year olds and by 2050 the median age in Western Europe will be 52.7! It might even be worse. In his recent book, *The Death of the West*, Patrick Buchanan warned: *'At present birth-rates, Europe must bring in 169 million immigrants by 2050 if it wishes to keep its population aged 15-64 at today's level. But if Europe wishes to keep its present ratio of 4.8 workers for every senior, Europe must bring in 1.4 billion immigrants from Africa and the Middle East.'*

These are apocalyptic predictions. Western culture as we know it would not survive such an influx. Which is why our liberal elite is so keen to promote mass immigration. From their point of view, if they can swamp the indigenous population with a tidal wave of mainly poor immigrants dependent on the social services and benefits provided by the liberal state then they will have a captive voting bloc sufficient to keep them in power indefinitely.

## IMMIGRANT HEGEMONY

Of course, bringing in literally millions of immigrants would destroy the remnants of Christian civilisation in the UK and inevitably immigrant values and assumptions would seep into the public institutions and life of the country. The liberal elite, living in their leafy enclaves, would hope to insulate themselves from its effects. But the rest of us would have to suffer the consequences.

Alarmed? You should be! In 10 years time there will be more foreigners than British living in London; in 15-20 years time the same fate will befall cities like Birmingham, Manchester and Leicester. By 2060 the indigenous British will be a minority in their own country. As *The Observer* put it last year, this will be the first instance in history of a population voluntarily becoming a minority in its own land. Voluntarily! Someone should do a count of the number of laws which our liberal elite have passed against their own people to ensure that we 'voluntarily' accept our own destruction!

## BNP IS BRITAIN'S LAST CHANCE

The promotion of the abortion and birth control culture by both public and private agencies, backed by massive state funding, brutally enforces the crusade of the liberal elite against its own people: just as the European Union has fished British waters almost to extinction by killing all the young fish, so we are driving ourselves to extinction by killing our unborn young.

Only the immigrants will benefit from this. They know that time and demographics are on their side (their birth-rate is four times higher): they need only wait for the prize of the UK to fall into their laps. And the only fly in the ointment for them is the fear that a popular, dynamically-led party will bang the drum loudly enough and provide a route out of the morass through successful participation in democratic politics so that the British people, however late in the day, will come to their senses. And that is precisely what the BNP is doing. No wonder the liberals hate us so much!



# Speaker's CORNER

P.O.BOX 107, WIGTON, CUMBRIA, CA7 0YA, ENGLAND/ Email: identitymatters@yahoo.co.uk

Dear Sir,

Very soon the American president George Bush, aided by Britain's Prime Minister, Tony Blair, will make war upon the people of Iraq. Bush and Blair will do this knowing that the majority opinion in both their countries opposes the war. This fact was demonstrated in London in late September 2002 when hundreds of thousands of people took to the streets to demonstrate their opposition — the biggest ever anti-war demonstration in British history. But so corrupted have our respective "democracies" become that public opinion will not be heeded. America will launch the war and Blair will take Britain in to enable the Bush administration to make the spurious claim that the attack is an international action — not a unilateral American action.

Why should America want to make war upon Iraq? True Iraq's ruler, Saddam Hussein is, by all accounts, a despot. But this was true in the nineteen eighties and did not stop the then American administrations from financing, arming and supplying intelligence to Iraq. The world is full of despots — America offers sanctuary to many who have been toppled. In many respects Hussein's Iraq is perhaps preferable to other Muslim states. It is secular and opposed to Islamic fundamentalism. It gives full rights to women and Christians — one of Hussein's ministers is a Christian. Contrast this with say Saudi Arabia where possession of a bible is an imprisonable offence!

We are told that Hussein violates United Nations resolu-

tions. This is true. Israel, however, has broken far more — sixty-eight to date we are told that Hussein has or is about to obtain so called weapons of mass destruction. If this were true, wouldn't American spy satellites, spy planes and electronic monitoring have noted such developments and wouldn't the proof have been on the front page of every newspaper? It should be noted that Israel, according to US Air Force intelligence, has four hundred nuclear bombs.

Bush and Blair trundle out their superficial reasons, as unashamed by their lies as they are unconcerned for the young men and women who will be maimed and killed on the battlefields. We no longer expect anything better from them. Why should we? These are the men who support the sanctions regime that has killed half a million Iraqi children since their imposition in 1991. These are the administrations which deny the needs of ex-servicemen once the conflict is over. We still have ex servicemen waiting for compensation from the 1991 Gulf conflict.

The real reason is that under Hussein's rule, American oil companies have been denied access to the worlds second largest reserves. They want access and the money that goes with access and this demands Hussein's removal. They also want control over the Middle East to ensure hegemony for their Israeli ally.

**Yours sincerely,**  
**Richard**  
**Stockport BNP**

Dear Sir,

I was pleased to read in September's *Identity* the Chairman's article in which he acknowledged the necessity of co-operation with other Nationalist political parties on the European mainland.

A Nationalist regime in Britain would be hard to sustain if the rest of the world was hostile towards us. The situation would be very much like the one South Africa faced during the last years of the 'nationalist' regime there: a massive internal security problem posed by millions of racial aliens within our land being stirred up by agitators to rebel against us and world-wide sanctions and boycotts imposed on us which we would find difficult to break. Our situation could easily become intolerable.

I believe that we should stay in the EU and work to convert it into a Union of nationalist states strong enough to withstand outside pressure.

**L.J. Irving,**  
**Plymouth**

Dear Sirs,

I have worked for the same Printing Company for the past 18 years. At the end of November along with my wages I received my P45. Our company, along with countless other British printing firms, is going to the wall as more and more

contracts are farmed out to Eastern Europe.

Britain's printing industry just can't match the prices coming out of countries such as the Czech Republic so it looks as though I'll have to seriously consider retraining at the age of 48. As you can imagine, due to my age I'm really concerned that I may never work again. Guess I'm another victim of what Tony Blair refers to as the 'Global Economy' — a system where British cash pays the wages of foreign workers. I only hope the BNP achieves more power quickly.

**Yours sincerely**  
**Kevin Gale**  
**London**

Dear Sir,

All though I have only been a member of the B.N.P. for only a short time, I have never regretted joining the party. Having just read the *Daily Mail* 29/07/02, a full page with headlines "enough is enough" attacking the current plight of bogus asylum seekers entering this country.

Is this a genuine concern, or a reaction to the success of the B.N.P. in local elections? Talk of increases in the cases of T.B. with the N.H.S. being put under even greater pressure, not to mention that none of these people have paid one penny into the system. Sounds like music to our ears but wait, the article then makes reference to B.N.P: this is why



people are voting for the "racist" party! There is no doubt in my mind the ruling elite are running scared! and will try to steal our agenda, even if only superficial aspects. They have sown the seeds of multiculturalism, and now they will reap what they have sown. Electing a B.N.P. M.P. for my town of Chorley would be like winning the lottery to me.

**Yours truly,  
Derek Foster  
Chorley**

Dear Sir,

Newspapers like the *Scottish Daily Mail* are engaged in crude journalistic attempts to panic Scotland into accepting more immigration. Their argument is that we need the immigrants as our population is getting older and our economy is in need of fresh blood. What humbug!

Scotland is great because of its *lack* of multiculturalism. People flee to Scotland (from England too!) to escape from multiculturalism. Most people, especially women, have absolutely zero to gain from the cultures and religions of the rest of the world. Look at the situation of the average person in these cultures that are being imported

The real reason is that our politicians want to import a new culturally distant underclass who will serve them in the patriarchal way they'd like. Also they won't have to pay them as much and house them as decently as native folk. Thank God for the BNP.

**Yours sincerely,  
Lucy White  
Inverness**

Dear Sir,

I would like to congratulate you on your magazine. I've been reading it for ages and it seems to get better every month! The December issue was great. The editorial by Nick Griffin, "People power making history" was brilliant! I find all your articles interesting. I particularly enjoy the historical features you have been including lately. December's story of Sir Francis Drake, was excellent! *Identity* magazine and *VOF* are professional pieces of journalism. I would love to keep my *ID* magazines and build up a collection but I always end up passing them on to friends! I can see that the party is making steady progress -our time is coming.

**Yours sincerely  
Keith McFadden.  
Gateshead**

Dear Sir,

Last month I attended the Anti-Normal League's "Stop the Nazis" meeting in a shabby community hall in Blackburn. It was a very poor turnout, I counted 34 in the audience (of which at least 7 were ours), plus the five speakers, total 39. Of the 27 in the audience not many were from Blackburn (I would guess less than half), a number were from Burnley and Manchester. About 6 guys from the Revolutionary Communist Group (RCG) selling "Fight Racism — Fight Imperialism" (are they really still going!) and a couple from the SWP selling their rag.

The RCG heckled Julie Waterson, the ANL leader, and

Glynn Ford MEP from the Labour Party. I sat next to a guy from the Socialist Party who said all true Socialists should stand against Labour and the BNP to give the working class a chance to vote for a "real alternative"! The platform was horrified and said that would let the BNP win more seats!

Julie Waterson spoke of how the ANL almost stopped the RWB and that their activity stopped the BNP getting many people there (can she count?) and that since she took over 12 years ago as leader they had grown and had much success! She went on to claim that John Tyndall was making a comeback and that was good news for the ANL!

A representative from the Fireman's Union went on and on about the strike — nothing to do with "fighting the Nazis", this upset ANL and the Labour party, but brought cheers from the RCG! All in all an interesting evening. If this is all the ANL/far left have to offer, many more election victories should be coming our way!

**Yours sincerely,  
Mark C  
Blackburn**

Dear Sir,

There is no honour in being a beggar in the West, and yet they pour in begging for a free ride on the social system that we have worked so hard to establish. It is completely wrong to allow large numbers of people from developing countries to emigrate to the West; they undermine the stability of our culture. The British have the right to a land free from cultural conflicts. Refugees and asylum seekers must not be allowed to live permanently in the United Kingdom; any education or treatment they receive must be directed towards the swift return of these people so that they can contribute to the political, economic and social construction of their homelands. Indeed the best form of aid is the establishment of schools in, and trade with, developing countries.

**Yours sincerely,  
Philip Smeeton,  
Email**

Dear Sir,

Is Britain becoming the major graveyard to Third World immigrants suffering from AIDS and TB? A country that the majority will never have visited in their life! What does Blair propose to do about the fact that our NHS service is on the verge of collapse? People who have paid and supported it all their working lives are left bereft of care or have to pay massive sums of money each month to foreign countries to get the medication denied here. Is Blair determined to destroy this country and its indigenous peoples?

**Yours sincerely,  
Frank Conway  
Stockport**

Dear Sir,

A little belated, but congratulations on your success in Stoke and Blackburn!

Yours

**Jim Marrow  
Email**



# IN THE NELSON TRADITION

JOHN (GRIFF) WOOD gives us a fascinating insight into the connection between our naval heritage and many English words and phrases

From time to time in various publications, one comes across articles about the derivation of various words and phrases most of which we take for granted. Because we are a maritime nation, it's not surprising that many of these originate from naval sources. We are an island race and over the centuries have depended largely on the sea for our defence and our food. Here, then, are some of the terms that have direct connection with our maritime past.

## 'NO ROOM TO SWING A CAT'

I'm sure that most of you are aware of the origins of swinging cats, brass monkeys, bitter end and son of a gun... No? Then let's start off with these examples. The phrase *No room to swing a cat* has nothing whatsoever to do with corporal punishment by the dreaded cat-o'-nine tails. A cat is a small hammock that is slung below decks. If the space is limited, the sleeper will bump against his neighbour with the roll of the ship, hence, no room to swing!

Alongside the guns in a man-o'-war is a space for storing the cannonballs. It consists of a brass triangle in which the balls are piled pyramid fashion. The triangle is called a monkey. When the temperature drops to freezing point, the triangle contracts quicker than the iron balls thus causing them to fall. *That is Freezing the balls off a brass monkey!*

Seamen were rarely allowed to go ashore during their stay in harbour so local women were allowed to come on board for the purpose of, shall we say, horizontal leisure! Usually any nook and cranny would suffice for a hurried session, especially in the darkened atmosphere of the gun-decks. Any unfortunate offspring from these clandestine encounters would be known as a "*Son of a gun.*"

## 'IN BRISTOL FASHION'

We all know that *Bristol fashion* means everything ship-shape but why Bristol and not Portsmouth or Southampton? Bristol was the country's second port for many years and catered for a large proportion of merchant vessels. Bristol, however, lacked sheltered berths and was open to the sea. The ships, therefore, had to prepare for being left high and dry by receding tides so that everything had to be lashed down and stowed away.

The end of an anchor cable (rope) was secured to the 'bitts', which were stout posts in the ship's bows. When the anchor cable had been paid out to its full length, it had come to the *bitter end*.

To a sailor, the Royal Navy is the *Andrew*. This expression comes from a well-known eighteenth century press-gang officer, Lieutenant Andrew Miller.

Many people like to wear blazers; navy blue jackets with brass buttons and a badge. The original blazer was a short striped waistcoat designed by Captain John W. Washington in 1854.

The jackets were worn by his Coxswain and his jolly-

boat crew. At this time, sailors had no standard uniform. The name of the ship? Ah, yes, it was *Blazer!* If you are walking around a naval port, you may hear the shrill twittering sound of bo'sun's whistles. Such pipes are known as *Spithead nightingales*.

## 'NELSON'S BLOOD'

In Plymouth, a common dish among sailors is a Cornish pasty; local folk call it 'tidy-oggy'. The sailors call them *rats' coffins*. Funnily enough, the original Cornish pasty, popular with shepherds and tin miners, was a complete meal in itself. There were meat and vegetables at one end and you ate through to the other, which was filled with stewed apple. Not many people know that!

Call anyone a toe-rag and you will be wrong! The correct expression is *tow-rag*. Tow is a type of waste material made from old unravelled rope. It is used for bilge cleaning and to mop up the most unpleasant things on board ship. The expression, *mate*, is a shortened form of *matelot*; ergo you get *first mate*, *shipmate*, etc. Many of the old terms are associated with the sailors' love for a drink. Invite a sailor to have one and he will probably say *Nelson's Blood*, meaning rum. This is a complete misnomer, however. The supposition is that Nelson's body was pickled in a barrel of rum for the journey home. In actual fact, he was pickled in brandy!

If you are having a drinking session on board, there will sure to be several *dead marines* lying about; they are empty bottles! The phrase is said to have been made by the future King William IV (the Sailor King) while serving with the Royal Navy. He introduced the tradition of drinking the Loyal Toast while seated. He was a tall man and got fed up of banging his head every time he had to stand up.

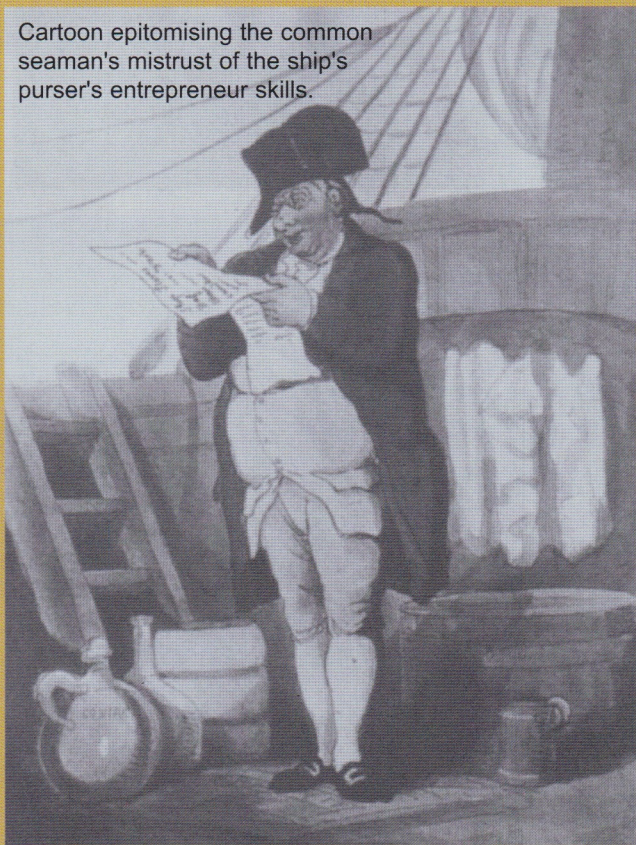
During his time in the Royal Navy, he was instrumental in bestowing the title, His Majesty's Ship to all naval vessels. The first to be given this title was HMS Phoenix in 1789. His rise through the ranks was meteoric; he joined at the age of fourteen as a midshipman in 1779 and by 1811, he was Lord High Admiral! Must have had a bit of clout somewhere! Apart from that, by 1812 he had found the time to sire ten children to his mistress, the actress Dorothy Vernon. It sure gives a whole new meaning to the phrase, jumping ship!!!

## 'GROG'

As I said earlier, drinks and drinking feature prominently in maritime lore; an early example of this is the word, *grog*. The rum ration was introduced in 1687 to replace brandy. That was the year that Jamaica came under the British Crown and rum became more plentiful. It was cheaper to buy from the colonies than to continue to buy French brandy. In 1740, Admiral Edward Vernon ordered that the rum was to be diluted with three parts water. This was another man to whom promotion came rapidly; he was a



Cartoon epitomising the common seaman's mistrust of the ship's purser's entrepreneur skills.



captain at 21 and a rear admiral at 24! In later life he was known as *Old Grog* from the voluminous overcoat he wore made from that material. It was a mixture of silk, mohair and wool. The word *grog* was soon to be applied to the new rum issue.

Another phrase soon sprang up from the rum dilution shortly afterwards. Ships' pursers were very unpopular due to the belief that they fiddled the books to their advantage; in many instances it was true. When the rum was suspected of being over-diluted, it was known as *drowning the pusser!*

The rum ration was discontinued in 1970 as part of an economy drive, one of the last stupidities of the Harold Wilson administration! In today's navy, as the purser is still responsible for the victualling of the ship, a food-stain on a lapel or shirt front is known as a *pusser's medal*.

#### A 'FLAP'

A drunken sailor was *three sheets to the wind*. In a small two-masted boat, there are three sheets, or ropes, controlling the position of the sails. If all three sheets are loosened for any reason, it will result in the sails flapping about and causing the boat to wallow about like a drunken man.

Sometimes naval jargon was tongue-in-cheek, for instance a job requiring plenty of muscular effort was known as an *Armstrong's Patent*. Everything that was obvious to the eye was *above board*, i.e., on the deck where everybody could see it. *Scuttlebutt*, a term for gossip and unconfirmed information, came from the water-butt lashed to the deck for use by the crew. Gathering round the scuttle-butt was where many rumours started.

When a hectic situation arises, it is often described as a

*flap*. As an alternative to signalling with Morse code, semaphore flags were used to transmit signals between ships. If there was a lot of activity, then there would be a lot of flapping of the flags. It was prior to the Battle of Jutland during the First World War that when semaphore signals were coming in thick and fast, a First Officer said to his captain, "Looks as though there's a bit of a flap on." That phrase subsequently went down in history.

A *snotty* was a midshipman, so-called from being described by the old hands as a "snotty little \*#@£#! \*" It is believed that the midshipmen's uniforms introduced in the late 19th Century had a row of brass buttons sewn round the sleeve cuff to prevent the wearer from wiping his nose on it!

#### 'FANNY ADAMS'

*Fanny Adams* is tinned meat. The term originated in the 1860s after a young girl of that name was brutally murdered in Hampshire. It was about the same time as the Admiralty was issuing tinned meat instead of the salt pork and beef that was issued for the last two hundred years. A modern variant on this was coined by sailors in the recent Gulf War. It was called *Saddam Spam!* The army used the term *Fanny Adams* as well but it had an entirely different meaning; it meant nothing at all!

A person who is suspected of fawning up to the boss for promotion is often referred to as an *arsehole creeper*. This, too, has a nautical connotation. The hawse hole on board ship, through which the anchor cable passed, led from the bows to the main deck. A seaman who had secured a commission was said, unkindly sometimes, to have reached the quarterdeck by creeping up the hawse hole. Not many people know that, either!

*Gippy tummy* was a phrase shared by both the navy and the army. It describes a form of dysentery caused by drinking impure water when in Egypt. The army changed it to *Farouk's Revenge* and the navy later updated it to *Nasser's Revenge* at the time of the Suez crisis in 1956.

The international distress signal, SOS, which preceded *Mayday*, was never an abbreviation of *Save Our Souls* but was chosen because of the simplicity of the dots and dashes in Morse. Before that, the distress signal was *CQD*. Likewise, it didn't represent *Come Quick, Distress*; it was phonetic. Certainly, the D was for Distress but the CQ meant exactly that... *Seek You!* The modern signal, *Mayday* is from the French, *m'aidez*, meaning, "help me."

#### OUR HERITAGE

All in all, the navy has provided us with a goodly selection of terms and phrases that have found their way into everyday parlance. English is a living language and it is only natural that it should be enriched with words from yesteryear. Better Nelson's seafaring examples than New Labour's insistence that Chicken Tikka Marsala should replace fish and chips!!!

I hope you have enjoyed reading this little treatise on bygone days; there is one phrase that I have omitted, however. *Shiver my timbers* has never appeared in old records. It is the sole property of Boy Scouts and writers of juvenile fiction!



# TIME TO THINK DISTRIBUTIST

In part one of a two part essay, **ANTHONY HOLROYD** examines the history of Distributist economics and assesses which elements can be utilised in Britain in the 21st Century.

During the early 1930's, Europe's industrial economies were blighted by an unprecedented wave of unemployment. In mainland European countries such as Germany and Austria, almost one-third of the entire workforce was left jobless. What had started as a small-scale recession in the American economy, quickly developed into a worldwide depression. In Germany and Austria, unemployment was so high that many able-bodied workers literally starved to death along with their families. To make matters worse, the German and Austrian currencies had devalued to the point where many industries could not afford to import essential raw materials. It was against this backdrop that one of the most remarkable economic experiments in history took place in a small town in Austria.

## THE WORGL EXPERIMENT.

In the spring of 1932, the small town of Worgl elected a new mayor, Michael Unterguggenberger (the-mayor-with-the-long-name). At the time of his election, the town had a population of 4500, of which 500 were jobless. At least 200 families were absolutely penniless, a few on the edge of starvation. The town had fallen into extreme disrepair and the new mayor had a long list of projects. Although many of the towns-men were fully capable of achieving these tasks (which included repaving streets, rebuilding water systems and even growing food for the hungry!) the new mayor had only 40,000 Austrian Schillings to spend. This was a pittance when compared to the cost of the tasks. In order to accomplish what seemed to be impossible, the new mayor was forced to improvise. The solution that he developed is so impressive, that it deserves serious consideration today.

Rather than spend his 40,000 Schillings on the first of his projects, the mayor deposited the money in a local savings bank as a guarantee for the 'new money' that he was about to issue. The mayor's solution was for the town of Worgl to produce its own small currency system, which he called the Worgl scrip. The new money was in the form of banknotes, valued at 1,5 and 10 Schillings. This money was fundamentally different to any capitalist currency. In order to prevent the money from accumulating in the hands of Plutocrats, an inbuilt mechanism was included. In order for the banknotes to be valid, they must be stamped at a cost of 1% face value each month. This mechanism ensured that no bearer would attempt to hoard the money. It also ensured that people would spend the Worgl money quickly and would therefore generate more economic activity and more jobs.

## DISTRIBUTIST CURRENCIES AGAINST CAPITALIST ONES

The Worgl scrip was therefore a Distributist form of currency, rather than a Capitalist one. Capitalist currencies include positive interest rates. They are also 'Fiat-currencies' valuable due to their scarcity.

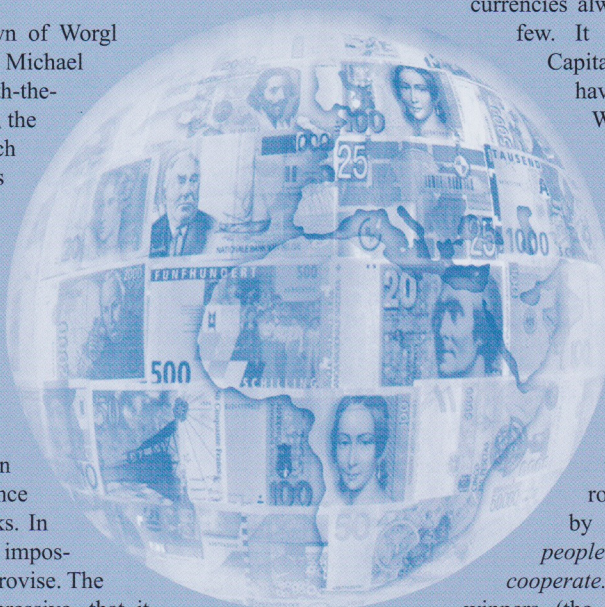
The British pound for example, is only worth what it is, because its supply is limited. The Euro is exactly the same in this respect. These two factors, *interest and scarcity*, ensure two things:

1. Capitalist money tends to concentrate resources into the hands of the few. In order for an individual to receive interest on deposited money, someone else must be paying it. This money usually comes in the form of debt interest. People take out loans because they do not possess the capital to pay for the goods or services that they require. The creditor on the other hand has no shortage of cash, but is looking for a return on investment. What interest really amounts to, is a transfer of wealth from the debtor (the poor) to the creditor (the rich). This is why Capitalist currencies always accumulate into the hands of the few. It is highly profitable to accumulate Capitalist money. The more money that you have, the more profitable it becomes. The Worgl scrip was an example of a distributive currency. The stamp duty would actually cost the bearer who tried to accumulate the money. This ensured that people would spend it as quickly as possible. *Worgl money would distribute itself to the greatest extent, providing wealth for all who used it, rather than the few.*

2. The scarcity factor of Capitalist currencies ensures that there is never enough money to go round. Capitalist currencies are created by bank debts. *This factor encourages people to compete for money rather than to cooperate.* By this virtue there will always be winners (the rich) and losers (the poor) in any Capitalist system. Every great project completed in the history of mankind has taken place under a spirit of cooperation. The Pyramids were not built using slave labour. They were built only because tens of thousands of skilled Egyptian workers cooperated to create one of the greatest wonders of the world. In the modern age, the Apollo project would be a good example of what can be achieved in cooperation. People achieve far more in cooperation than they ever could in competition. No one man can reach the moon. *Wouldn't it be better if we had a financial system that encourages cooperation?* Under a well-developed distributist financial system everyone is rich.

## GREAT SUCCESS

The mayor deposited his money and used his 40,000 Schillings worth of Worgl scrip to pay for his first project. All of the workers paid in Worgl scrip made sure that they spent their money quickly in order to avoid the stamp duties. By doing this, they automatically created work for others. During the 13.5 months of the mayor's experiment, the Worgl money circulated 416 times and created approximately 5





million modern pounds worth of economic output. *In just a single year, investment in productive assets in Worgl jumped by 219%.*

Using the new money, the residents of Worgl rebuilt their entire road system, built a water system, a ski-jump, a new bridge and even new houses. Some of the money generated from the stamp-duty of the Worgl scrip, was used to pay for a soup kitchen that fed over 200 families. Several small villages around Worgl decided to copy its system. One of them built a large public swimming pool using its own free currency.

The example of Worgl demonstrates what small-scale distributive currencies and money systems can achieve. The huge surge in employment in Worgl was not due to the mayor's spending programs. The money continued to circulate after the mayor had spent it. The Worgl money created 12-14 times as much employment and economic activity as ordinary Austrian Schillings would have done. When the people of Worgl ran out of things to spend their money on, they decided to pay their taxes, *early!* The stamp duty on the new money encouraged people to spend it quickly. This accelerated the local economy and reduced unemployment, without raising inflation.

By January of 1933, 200 Austrian towns and cities were either using their own distributive currencies, or were planning to introduce them. It was at this point that the Austrian central bank panicked. The Austrian high court ruled that it was a criminal offence for any community to issue its own currency. The Worgl scrip was made illegal. Worgl's currency system had made it one of the most prosperous towns in all of Austria. But when the Worgl scrip was outlawed, the local economy collapsed and Worgl went back to 30% unemployment!

#### MODEL FOR 21ST CENTURY BRITAIN?

The deposit that Mayor Unterguggenberger used to secure his Distributist currency was worth about £3000, in modern money. Averaged out over the entire population, this amounts to a total cost of 75 pence per citizen. The administration costs of the system were entirely covered by the sale of the monthly demurrage stamps. Once the deposit was placed, no further cash injection was required. In fact, the sale of the demurrage stamps generated enough extra income to fund a soup kitchen sufficient for 200 families. This was in addition to the enormous surge in employment within the community and the completion of all community projects within a matter of months. Just £3000 of investment lifted Worgl (a town of 4500 people) out of recession. It is important to realise that the Worgl scrip did not simply replace Austrian Schillings. People quite often spent Schillings at the same time as their Scrip. For many transactions, they used a combination of the two. What we are dealing with here is a complimentary currency, rather than a replacement.

If £3000 were sufficient to lift an entire town out of recession in 1933, could the same thing be done in deprived areas of Britain such as Oldham and Burnley today? The answer is almost certainly yes. All that is required is that a significant number of people and shopkeepers within the given community are willing to accept the scrip. It could be argued that, by tying the value of a distributive currency to the national currency, we are in effect, fuelling inflation within the national currency. However, we can permanently solve this problem by defining the value of the currency as representing an amalgam of goods and services within the community. *The value of the currency is therefore completely non-speculative.*

#### REGENERATING COMMUNITIES AND LOCAL BUSINESSES

Local Distributive currencies create an enormous surge in local employment. They also encourage communities to become self-sufficient. Small businesses located in the immediate area are likely to be much more enthusiastic about a local currency than any large super-market chain. With so much Local money floating within the community, any local business that accepts it is likely to increase its sales as a result. A large super-market chain would find it much more difficult to



Hilaire Belloc: another leading exponent of distributism

deal with the complexities of local currencies. For this reason, *local currencies tend to favour small local businesses.*

A consumer, armed with both Local distributive money and National Capitalist money, would much rather spend the distributive money first. The stamp duty of the distributive cash ensures that people will spend it as quickly as possible. Local businesses are much more likely to accept local currency than any outside business. For this reason, *consumers would much rather purchase goods and services that are offered within their local community, than spend hard cash on the same goods outside of it.*

#### BENEFITS FOR SMALL BUSINESSES

*Local currencies also give advantages to small farmers for the same reasons.* Small farmers can sell organic produce to local retailers and would receive local money in return. A large farmer is likely to be less enthusiastic about local currencies due to the scale of his business. Having to deal with hundreds of small community currency systems in the communities that he sells to would be awkward for him. A farmer or producer that accepts the local currency is likely to be favoured by consumers. Local Distributive currencies therefore tend towards small-scale businesses of all kinds. In reality, small local farmers/manufacturers and small retailers would sell goods within the local community and would receive a mixture of local distributive and National Capitalist money.

Local currencies also increase the financial wealth of consumers. Any local money that they earn within their community, will add to the national money that they earn in their outside jobs. Many of their material needs are satisfied using local money, so in effect, they have more real money available for other things when they use the local distributive currencies. For this reason, a small-scale local currency has a positive impact on the entire national economy.

Altogether then, the net effect of local currencies is to produce a strong demand for locally produced goods & services. The speed with which the distributive money is spent also increases the total volume of goods and services that are purchased. This was demonstrated by the enormous increase in employment experienced by Worgl.



# 2002 — BEST YEAR FOR

Director of BNP Group Development, TONY LECOMBER assesses the figures

Without doubt, last year has been the best year for British Nationalism ever. Not just for ten or twenty years; simply without qualification — ever.

The fantastic election results for the party and increased percentages elsewhere are the main reason for an excellent year. That isn't the whole story though since non-electoral party activities have also contributed — notably last year's fantastic success at Red, White and Blue 2002 — which led directly to the formation of Clitheroe BNP and the decision of other attendees to get more involved because they liked what they saw as more than 1,000 people enjoyed the sun and the family atmosphere.

Both these trends feed into each other, as do membership numbers and it is about membership that I am chiefly going to write about. Increased membership means more people likely to attend meetings, attend the RWB and get involved in local active politics. And of course, the more that do get involved in active politics, the more successful we are likely to be. It's a virtuous circle and the BNP is on it!

## MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

Some years ago, the BNP would often issue misleading figures about membership growth. There was no actual intent to mislead, but misleading it was. Typically, new memberships were noticed going up and I would be asked to forecast membership growth for the year typically around March based upon new memberships for the year and for the last three months of the previous year (which were always then and still are now given the next year's membership card).

*Growth projections of 20-50% would often be found but that didn't include the effect of those 'dropping out', which would downgrade the predicted growth projection by an unknown factor — and which I made clear to the party leader at that time. However, this warning would always be forgotten in the excitement of a large projected growth figure.*

The other reason that the drop out factor was mostly ignored was because the party would habitually regard as 'members' those who had dropped out of paid up membership for up to three years beforehand! **In 1999 for instance, 1996 members who had failed to renew their memberships were still on the bulletin list and counted as 'members'.** The consequence, of course, was that projected growth figures were never achieved. The drop out rate was something like 20% and so projected growth of 20% merely meant standing still.

## A NEW REALISM

Before Nick Griffin became leader of the BNP, he was often to be found thinking up new ways to improve party effectiveness and otherwise trying to employ good management techniques to benefit the party. The drop out rate was one of the things that he looked at and so, on his recommendation, membership bulletins which had been thrice yearly (quarterly in a General Election year), became more frequent.

**Following Nick Griffin's election to the party leadership by the membership in September 1999, it was decided to move over to monthly membership bulletins.** Increased frequency of membership bulletins, it was felt, were important in making people feel more involved and in touch with what was happening in the party — the result of which, it was hoped, would be to reduce the drop out rate.

At the same, I was then asked by the new leader in the Spring of 2000 to estimate membership growth in the same way as had been done in previous years. After listening to why such projections are worthless, Nick Griffin asked me instead to do them at the end of the year when the drop out factor could be included and a true growth figure ascertained.

At the same time, the ridiculous practice of carrying lapsed members from two and three years previously was phased out over several months. *By late Summer 2000 only the previous year's lapsed members were still being carried and by late Autumn these too were dropped and this is the practice today — all lapsed members are given up until late Summer or thereabouts to renew with several reminders before being dropped.*

## THE FIGURES

Many people, including many members, have no real clue about the party's membership figures at all. In the past, such figures were shrouded in secrecy — mainly because the numbers involved were so small that they were slightly demoralising. Guesses would be made, by friend and foe alike and invariably would be wide of the mark.

Guesses of party membership are invariably higher than they actually are for the simple reason that the party works miracles with the resources available to it. The truth is that the British National party is still a small party. Compared with the Conservative and Labour Parties, the BNP is small indeed. That fact need not worry us unduly. *If we have achieved the success we have given the comparatively low membership numbers that we have, then what more can we accomplish when the numbers that are joining us are fully integrated into our organisation and available to help further promote our growth?*

There will be some people who will no doubt say that these figures shouldn't be divulged but the fact of the matter is that they are going to be revealed anyway owing to the party's acceptance of transparency and honesty of accounting as required by the Electoral Commission. While it is true that the Electoral Commission are regularly asking for more than their legal remit strictly entitles them, the fact is that there is no serious reason why the party should not oblige them. Put another way, it is not worth the hassle of not doing so.

So, onto the figures themselves. Last year (2002), current paid up membership was 3,487 as at November 21st including all those whose new memberships entitled them to a 2003 card. The figure for membership in 2001 was 2,173 (on the same day in the previous November). As can be seen, year on growth was 1,314 or 60.5% and this is the biggest true growth figure for the party ever as befitting 2002 as the best year for the BNP without qualification. **The growth**



# BRITISH NATIONALISM EVER

history of the party over the last three years has been 17% in 2000, 37% in 2001 and now 60.5% in 2002.

Because drop outs have such a crucial effect upon growth, it is also instructive to take a look at these too. 2002 Drop outs (i.e. those who were members for 2001 but who failed to renew for 2002) numbered 528. The year before that, 2001 drop outs numbered just 422. The immediate bad news here is that the drop out rate went up by 106 i.e. 25% on the previous year. Nevertheless, set against a growth rate of 60% in the same period, *the proportion of members dropping out has gone down from 16% in 2001 to 13% last year*, and of course the percentage increases in total membership take place (60.5% last year) despite this loss. At this point, it's worth mentioning that since 2001, twenty-nine 2001 drop outs have since rejoined (i.e. skipping a year). I've nevertheless left these out of the statistics to make a fair comparison with last year's drop outs. I guess a similar number that didn't renew for 2002 will do likewise sometime this year. That will further reduce the drop out rate by between one-half and one percent.

## TRIUMPH IN ADVERSITY

Two things are of immediate note with regard to the party's raw membership figures and growth rates. The first is *that with a paid up membership of just three-and-a-half thousand, the British National Party has already overcome the weight of the entire mass media — and the nastiest smear campaign in living memory — to win elected office last May in Burnley.*

That such a comparatively small party can overcome the weight of the nation's entire mass media speaks volumes for: **a) the quality of the people we now have in the party.** Professional, dedicated people with stamina and intelligence possessed of a love of our nation's people, heritage, culture and identity enabling them to overcome enormous odds; **b) the rest of the British people** who have in large measure seen through the lies thrown up about the party. When the Prime Minister himself no less tried to intervene in a council by-election in Blackburn together with the town's MP — Foreign Secretary Jack Straw, they were both publicly humiliated when the town folk ignored them to vote BNP.

Secondly, the growth rates of 17%, 37% and 60.5% show accelerating growth. **Even if the growth rate stays the same for this year, or even goes down somewhat, the party will be on course over the next couple of years for a membership just short of nine thousand and the year after would put us over the five-figure mark. The point about percentage increase is acceleration — and the British National Party is accelerating rapidly.**

This links up with two other wider political realities. The vast gulf between the nation's rulers and led and the convergence of opinion between the people and the BNP — “*We say what you think*”; that and the point in time when the party reaches critical mass in terms of

political credibility is of crucial importance. When that critical mass is reached, the party's electoral growth will start to match the proportion of people ‘out there’ who agree with our policies. In other words, we will experience rocketing electoral growth as the political landscape changes decisively in our favour. I remember Nick Griffin saying that he thought that critical mass was likely to be lower than most people might think. I believe he's right and I believe that *the party is now closer than anyone suspects of achieving that critical mass.*

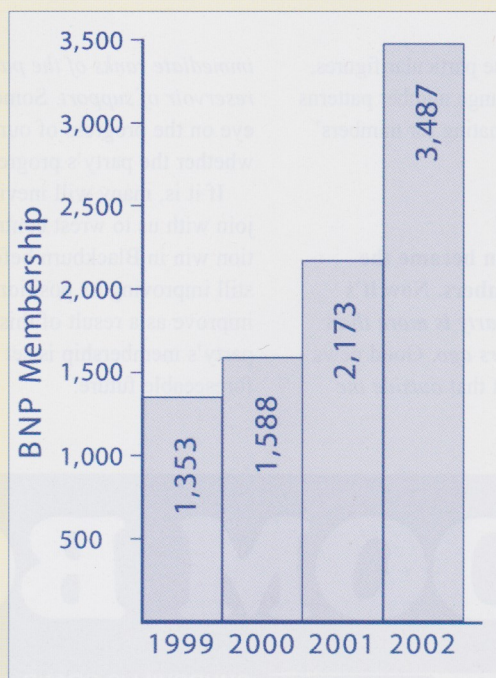
## FOLLOWING TRENDS

But there are so many more things that you can find out using numbers. Clearly our party sheds old members dropping out and takes on new ones. As such the BNP is akin to a living thing. Shedding old skin and taking on new muscle — part of the ebb and flow of life itself. It is possible to take figures and follow trends. This is done all the time in the world of marketing and statistical analysis whether in scientific research or whatever.

Taking one example out of interest. In 1999 during the BNP's leadership contest and when the membership would have been nearly 1,353 (I shall use this figure as representing the figure that was able to vote, although the true figure was a little less), some 20% of the membership didn't bother to vote on the issue, meaning that 1082 did. The incumbent leader, Mr. J Tyndall, obtained 38% of the vote — some 411 votes, or just 30% of the total membership.

Question: What are the implications of current membership growth lasting three years upon that vote?

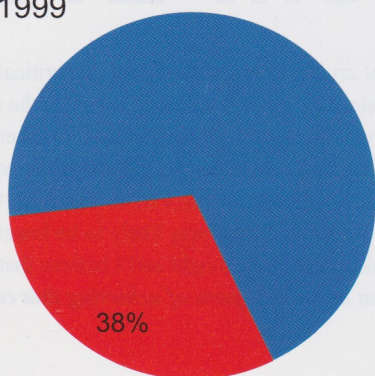
Well, there were 300 drop outs from that year and you must figure others who being a member in '99, paid up again for 2000 or 2001 and **then** dropped out. Clearly some of these had voted for the previous BNP leader but with his defeat, became disillusioned and dropped out. And given that is likely, such drop outs (particularly for 1999) would have been disproportionately those who had voted for the previous leader. Nevertheless, 300 drop outs out of 1353 is a high 22% drop out rate. *The 411 members who voted for Mr. Tyndall must therefore be reckoned to have dropped by at least 22% for the reasons given.* That makes just 321 members maximum left in 2000 and an unknown number who dropped out thereafter which may, or may not have been in proportion to the overall rate of drop out (I would expect a declining year on year drop out rate applying to any given year's new membership). However, even an abnormally low 10% yearly drop out rate (compared to the average) would leave no more than 260 of those original 411 members left in 2002. **The proportion of those 260 who voted for Mr. Tyndall within the present mass of the party numbering 3,487 is small — less than 7%, and probably as low as 7% given the various over-estimates made throughout.**





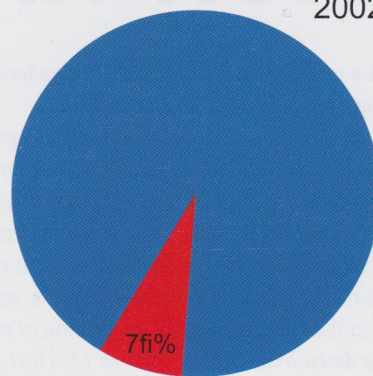
Proportion of the BNP Membership who voted for the previous party  
Leader in 1999 and their proportion within the party today

1999



Changing number patterns show how a 38 per cent share in 1999 can turn into a 7 per cent share just three years later. Further membership growth will see this proportion shrink even further

2002



While not much useful can be done with these particular figures, they illustrate how quickly ebb and flow can change number patterns and relationships within any organisation. Fascinating for numbers' bores like me at any rate!

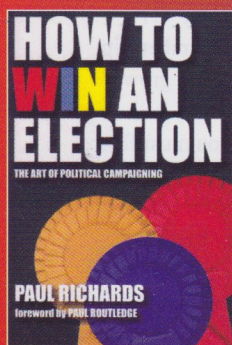
#### THE BNP IS GETTING BIGGER EVERY DAY

In November 1999, shortly after Nick Griffin became the party's elected Chairman we had 1,353 members. Now it's 3,487. An increase of 2134 or 158% i.e. the party is more than two-and-a-half times the size it was three years ago. Good news indeed. And, of course, we should never forget that *outside the*

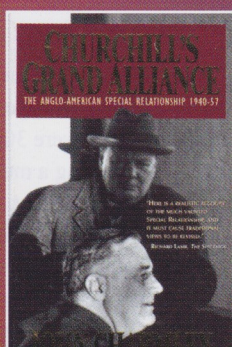
*immediate ranks of the party's membership there exists a vast reservoir of support.* Some of that support is keeping a very close eye on the progress of our party and they are just waiting to see whether the party's progress last year is sustained this year.

If it is, many will inevitably cast aside any remaining doubts and join with us to wrest control back of our country. With the by-election win in Blackburn before Christmas confirming that the party is still improving its position — which is likely to continue to improve as a result of this May's Council elections, that means the party's membership is set to keep on growing — at least for the foreseeable future.

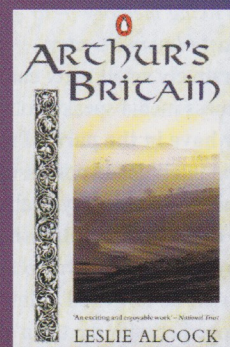
# FREEDOM BOOKS



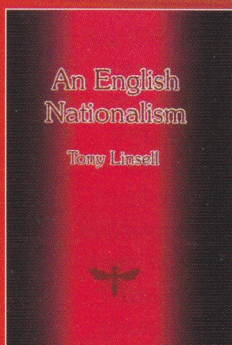
**HOW TO WIN AN ELECTION.**  
(Paul Richards) £12.99  
Written by a seasoned Labour campaigner and twice Parliamentary candidate this book deals with all aspects of electioneering. A must for all candidates and their election teams. 2001, 186pp



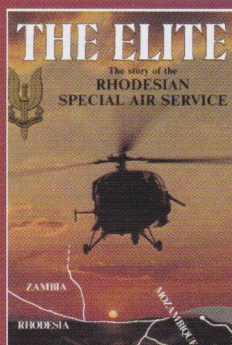
**CHURCHILL'S GRAND ALLIANCE.**  
(John Charmley) £22.80  
A study of the Anglo-American relationship of 1940-57, showing the disastrous consequences of Churchill's faith in US friendship. 1995, 427pp



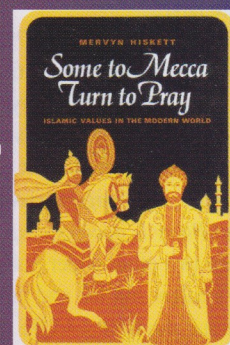
**ARTHUR'S BRITAIN**  
(Leslie Alcock) £11.25  
A convincing picture of life between the 4th and 7th centuries, when Celtic Britain was abandoned by the Roman Legions to the Picts, Scots and Anglo-Saxons. 1971, 437pp



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Although this book's focus is on English Nationalism, it deals with wider issues that affect all nations. It sets out a view that is critical to globalism and the uniformity it promotes, showing concerns for our national communities, beliefs and way of life. 2001, 426pp



**ELITE, THE STORY OF THE RHODESIAN SPECIAL AIR SERVICE.**  
(Barbara Cole) £18.00  
The secret story of the campaign against terrorism waged by the Rhodesian SAS, before black rule turned the now Zimbabwe into a white hate dictatorship. Hardback, 1984, 449pp



**SOME TO MECCA TURN AND PRAY.**  
(Mervyn Kiskett) £14.50  
Sub-titled 'Islamic values in the modern world', this is a fair account of the Muslim faith and the dangers it possesses to our way of life. Published in 1993 before the events of September 11th. 357pp



**Identity Bulk order rates:**  
5 - £9.25; 10 - £15; 15 - £20; 20 - £24.50; 25 - £29; 30 - £34; 40 - £43.50; 50 - £52.50; 60 - £62.50; 70 - £71.50; 80 - £81; 90; £90.50; 100 - £100

**Postage** — £1.05 for 5, £1.94 for 10, £4.05 for 15 - 20, £4.34 for 25 - 30, £5.19 for 40 - 50



# LABOUR'S MULTI-COLOURED DREAM FADING FAST



**ASYLUM SEEKERS — VIOLENT CRIME — MASS IMMIGRATION — DRUGS —  
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## BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY MEMBERSHIP FORM

Please complete and return to: The Secretary, PO Box 51, Oundle PE8 6WQ

NAME..... TEL. No. ....

ADDRESS.....

..... POST CODE..... E-MAIL.....

I enclose a family membership fee of £35 for one year (please give your name and address on this side and names and ages of others on separate paper) ☐

I enclose my fee of £25 for one year ☐

I enclose my fee of £12 for one year and qualify for the reduced rate as:

OAP ☐ Unwaged ☐ Student ☐ (Please send photocopied proof of entitlement)

Are you under 24? if so state age..... you qualify for membership of the Young BNP at no extra cost.

Do you wish to be an active member of the party? Yes / No

Please list any skills or facilities you have which may be of use to the BNP:

**Cheques payable to 'British National Party' or 'British Heritage'.**